

Today

Patience, Plus An Idea.
Sad Soda Fountain.
Clemenceau's Lesson.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright 1918.)

Men, grown-up children, use, in grown-up fashion, children's method. The little boy says, "I will take my toys and go home if you don't play my way."

Mr. Wilson in Paris says, "I've sent for my big ship, the George Washington, and I shall go home, if you don't play my fourteen points."

What the President says he means, and will do. The idea was that Mr. Wilson was to come over, sleep in Buckingham Palace, and say "Yes" to everything. He slept in Buckingham Palace peacefully, but he doesn't say "Yes."

He will bring to the United States a peace league with the things that this country wants in it, or he won't bring any, and he will be back soon.

The national debt of France, says Clemenceau, is forty billions.

Every French man, woman, and child is mortgaged for one thousand dollars. The baby born in France tomorrow owes that sum and must pay yearly fifty-five dollars interest, a gigantic sum in France, where they understand the value of money and of things that money buys.

Clemenceau wants the Germans to pay the debt. He says, "I would rather have Germany pay, on account of France's debt, forty millions a year for a hundred years than have the French people pay."

He is fighting to get that. It is decided that France will get the first five German billions.

Bolshevism is many things and never dull. It invents new ideas rapidly. Budapest has just sentenced Stephen Parker to death for spreading false news. It wasn't very serious false news, either.

Hungarian Bolshevism and American democracy can learn about wise punishment from France and Clemenceau. A fool shot Clemenceau, nearly killed him, and was sentenced to death.

First Clemenceau had the three bullet holes in his overcoat neatly darned and went on wearing the coat saying, "This is no time for extravagance."

Second, he asked the people to oblige him and do nothing so foolish as to kill the other man, since he hadn't succeeded in killing Clemenceau. He had the man's punishment commuted from death to ten years imprisonment.

Here we sentence a man to twenty years for talking illegally. In France a man gets ten years for putting a bullet into the chief of the nation.

France has had more experience than we have had with revolutions and what they mean. When we are older, like France, we shall know more.

Here is news full of sad humor. The Union League Club looks across Fifth avenue in New York City at the two brownstone houses that Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont made Mr. William K. Vanderbilt build, when she was Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. That Union League Club has ordered a soda water fountain for what Mr. Tad calls "the sweet dry and dry." There is nothing sadder in history, except the picture of Nebuchadnezzar eating grass as an ox, in place of his former royal diet.

A group of interesting women sailed for France and the International Women's Congress at Bern yesterday. They included Jane Addams, Florence Kelly, and Jeannette Rankin, the only female Congressman that the United States ever had. Miss Rankin will write about her travels and the women's congress for this newspaper.

Mr. Woolworth, five and ten cent man, is dead. He made his fortune by putting stores next to big merchants whose advertising brought him customers. Young men may learn from Woolworth that beginning at the bottom and working to the top is possible in almost any line, if you don't get discouraged.

Mr. Woolworth worked for three dollars a week, gradually went up to ten dollars a week, and then was discharged. He went back to the store, had charge of a counter piled with five and ten cent bargains, and had AN IDEA.

Be industrious, patient, and you can do fairly well. Have industry and patience, plus AN IDEA, and you will do very well. Mr. Woolworth left forty millions. If he had had less, he wouldn't have left it so soon. He was young, comparatively, but big fortunes like other heavy loads shorten life.

The Kaiser perhaps had a less troubled sleep last night, for it was decided by the four great powers in Paris that capital punishment shall not be inflicted. The Kaiser won't be killed, but is to be "brought under allied control." Not death, but the humiliation of the guillotine or the noose, is probably what the Kaiser feared. Under allied control, his life will be interesting, as was Napoleon's at St. Helena, always hoping that something would happen.

WEATHER:

Cloudy and probably rain late tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m., 46 degrees. Normal temperature for April 10 for last 30 years, 51 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRITISH READY TO SIGN

ROYAL WARRANT ISSUED AUTHORIZING PEACE TREATY SHIP WILL BE HELD AT BREST FOR PRESIDENT

LOOTERS IN MAGDEBURG GET 300 TONS OF U. S. FOOD

BERLIN, April 9 (via London April 10).—Looters at Magdeburg seized 300 tons of American food which had been assigned to Russian prisoners.

MANY ARE KILLED AS FIGHTING OCCURS IN THREE GERMAN CITIES

BERLIN, April 10.—Street fighting has broken out in Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, and Essen, where the government has proclaimed a state of siege. Many persons have been killed.

The deposed Bavarian socialist government has retired from Nuremberg to Bamberg. It was learned today. Under direction of Premier Hoffmann, loyal troops and peasants are being organized to establish a food blockade against Munich and other cities which have embraced communism, which the idea of starving the soviet government into submission.

Civil war in Bavaria, it was believed here, depends on the socialist's ability to gather quickly a formidable force of trained soldiers.

Indications multiplied today that the national soviet congress, in session here, would confine its efforts to peaceful demands on the Scheide-mann government for certain reforms.

Occupied Krupp Works. Government troops have occupied the Krupp works at Essen, said a dispatch from that city. Troops attacked crowds of strikers with hand grenades.

Government troops have recaptured Würzburg, in Bavaria, from the Reds after heavy fighting. Many Spartacists were arrested.

A new German political faction made its appearance in the Soviet congress yesterday when delegates appeared representing the national farmers' and farm workers' council. It is made up of members of the old conservative parties.

\$200,000 BLAZE IN HAGERSTOWN

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 10.—The Rickard building, a four-story brick structure, occupied by the Hagerstown Gas Company and the Rupp Manufacturing Company, was wiped out by fire today, and adjoining buildings, among them the large freight sheds of the Cumberland Valley railroad, were in danger.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire started among bales of straw on the porch of the building and spread rapidly.

The Hagerstown Cap Company manufactures walk boot caps, and is owned by Smith, Lee & Co., of Oneida, N. Y.

SALE—MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO—Mason upright; in good condition; \$50 cash to quick buyer. Franklin 544.

Mrs. C. Smith, 1203 6th st. S. W., inserted the above ad in The Times for one week. After but one insertion she had five calls and sold the piano.

For Quick Results
Phone an Ad
To The Times,
Main 5260.

Every Twenty-fifth New Yorker Is a Drug Addict

NEW YORK, April 10.—One person out of twenty-five in New York city is a drug user. This startling fact was brought to light today when detectives conducting wholesale raids on drug stores and physicians' offices obtained information showing that there are about 200,000 addicts in the metropolis.

Physicians declared the high percentage of cocaine, heroin and morphine users in New York was probably due to these causes:

The nerve-racking tear of business life in the world's busiest city.

The effect of Broadway night life dissipation, which drives thousands of girls and young men to the drug habit.

The succession of ear-splitting city noises that wrack the nerves.

The Bureau of Drug Addiction Clinic today served out "dope" to several hundred drug victims who formerly patronized dealers arrested in recent raids. It was explained that this was necessary to prevent the drug users from becoming violent.

\$15.50 A WEEK TAKE NEGRO TO MINIMUM SET STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN TO BALK MOB

That \$15.50 a week, or \$66 a year, is the minimum wage a woman employed in the printing and publishing trades of Washington can live on, and should be paid to all who have been employed in this trade a year or more, was the recommendation made to the minimum wage board of the District by a conference committee appointed by the board several weeks ago.

The committee reported its findings yesterday, and as the report was unanimous, it will doubtless be accepted by the commission. The committee consisted of three representatives from the employers, the employees, and the public.

The minimum wage law requires that a public hearing shall be held, and sixty days later employers are required to put the new wage scale into effect.

Expected About May 15. According to Miss Clara Mortensen, secretary of the minimum wage board, a meeting will be held Saturday, and will probably set a day about May 15 for the public hearing. Little opposition to the reported scale is expected.

The committee has been appointed to recommend a minimum wage for women employed in the various stores of Washington.

According to Miss Mortensen it is believed that these figures will be considerably higher than for the women of the printing and publishing trades.

"Women employed in these trades," said Mrs. Mortensen, "can wear old clothes and can also wear a 'bungalow' apron to protect them. Women in the stores and offices, who come in contact with the public all the time, are required to dress much better, and will require a greater amount for clothes."

The committee which investigated conditions in the printing and publishing trades found women were receiving as low as \$8 a week.

Urged Graduating Scale. In addition to a minimum wage of \$15.50 a week for those who had been in the trade a year or more, the committee recommended that not less than \$8 a week be paid for the first three months of apprenticeship, \$9 for the second three months, \$11 for the third three months, and \$12 for the fourth quarter.

The yearly cost of living of these women was given as follows:

Rent and board	\$45.00
Clothing	17.50
Doctors, dentists and oculists	25.00
Amusements	10.00
Yard and garden	12.00
Savings and insurance	12.50
Church and charity	8.00
Organization and club dues	5.00
Self improvement	5.00
Car fare	11.50
Other incidentals	10.00
Total	\$96.00

167 KILLED; 300 INJURED, IN 2 STATES BY TORNADO

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 10.—Death, suffering and chaos today lie in the wake of the tornado which swept northern Texas and southern Oklahoma last night.

One hundred and sixty-seven persons are known to have been killed, and the list is still mounting. More than 300 are injured, and many of those may die. Damages to crops and industry will mount into the millions.

Whole towns have been wiped out; oil fields devastated; traffic delayed for hours, and in many cases completely suspended; and all forms of communication with the stricken districts cut off.

Relief trains from several Texas cities have been sent to the stricken district. Motor cars are carrying supplies to the homeless in towns where trains are unable to penetrate.

Five Killed in One Family.

One report from Mr. Pleasant says five members of a single family were killed outright and the other three were seriously injured. Eight persons were killed in Ravenna, Tex. Fifteen persons were killed in the vicinity of Winnboro, Tex. Loss of life is also reported in Durant, Okla.; Denison, Tex.; Woods county, Tex.; Walters, Okla.; San Gelo, Tex.; Texarkana, Tex.; Delba, Tex.; while in Sherman, Greenville and Denison there was great property damage.

Many rivers in the district today are swollen. Some of them are frozen. In the Panhandle trains will be tied up for two or three days, it is reported.

Early today reports reaching here place the number killed in Texas at 137. Twenty-four are reported killed in Oklahoma, five in Arkansas, and one in Missouri.

Reports from Texas communities show the following killed: Ector, 3; Canam, 5; Mineola, 10; Canton, 10; Mulberry, 7; Winnboro, 15; New-some, 9; Alma, 2; Denison, 6; Greenville, 17; Golden, 4; Quitman, 5; Bettie, 2; Coma, 2; Concorn, 8; Oak Grove, 3; Bustice, 1; Pleasant Grove, 6; Tundry, 8; San Angelo, 1; Wood county, 4; Texarkana, 1; Ravenna, 8; Oklahoma points: Durant, 7; Walker, 13; Pontock, 4; Walters, 1; Arkansas: Ogden, 5.

The oil fields also suffered hundreds of thousands of dollars owing to wrecked oil rigs and machinery. Rescue and relief work continued all last night. Fifty tents were borrowed from the W. O. W. lodge, in convention in Dallas and rushed to Leonard, Tex., where five are known dead and fifteen injured. The Red Cross also has started relief work in many of the devastated areas. According to advices from all parts of the storm stricken country today, thousands are homeless. In many districts physicians were reported unable to care for all the injured, hospital facilities are lacking and medical supplies were badly needed. Churches, city buildings and school houses were fitted out as temporary hospitals.

Three separate storms covered a wide area, stretching from north central Texas into Arkansas.

At Texarkana, Tex., a negro was blown several hundred yards. The body was found lodged in a tree. Near Walter, Okla., two men were blown into a water tank and spent several hours there.

One man is reported killed and three probably fatally injured when their automobile was caught in a stiff squall five miles southwest of St. Louis and blown down a steep embankment.

To add to the misery of the sufferers, the temperature dropped suddenly last night, with snow reported in several districts. Northwest Texas and parts of southern Oklahoma were snow covered today. In the Pan-Handle, a fall of ten inches, was reported.

Recent reports said the allies would establish a new "eastern front" against the Bolsheviks by bringing about co-operation of the Rumanian, Czechoslovak, and Polish armies. These armies were to be equipped, equipped, and organized by the allies.

PARIS, April 10.—General Humbert and General Graziani have been appointed to command the allied cordon which will be established from the Baltic to the Black sea, it was reported today. The cordon will soon be placed.

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Maj. Gen. Hugh Scott Returns To Civil Life

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., retired, former Chief of Staff of the Army, today was relieved of the command of Camp Dix, N. J., by the War Department. He was ordered to proceed to his home, at Princeton, N. J., where he will return to civil life. Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale will succeed him.



MAJ. GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT.

For thirty years Secretaries of War have been wont to say: "Send for Scott" when knotty problems confronted them. For more than a generation General Scott has been a prominent figure in American military affairs. He is famous as an Indian fighter and at the same time an Indian conciliator. He saw service on many frontiers and learned the language of many tribes.

He was one time adjutant general of Cuba; at another time in his career he was superintendent of West Point; he was governor of the Sulu Archipelago from 1903 to 1906, during which time he abolished slavery and the slave trade.

He was sent to the Philippines as conciliator and was sent as an enemy in 1915 to pacify Mexico.

He was born in Kentucky sixty-six years ago. He is the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

CRIMEA'S GATE BANK HELD UP; FORCED OPEN BANDITS GET \$100,000 BY REDS

PARIS, April 10.—The allies in southern Russia have evacuated the Perekop peninsula, opening Crimea to the Bolsheviks. Fortifications are being erected at Sebastopol.

(Perekop peninsula separates the Gulf of Perekop, an indentation of the Black Sea, from the Sea of Azov.)

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PARIS, April 10.—An army of 150,000 has been promised by Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolshevik Premier, to assist the Hungarian Bolsheviks, according to reports reaching here.

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PARIS, April 10.—Although an agreement has been reached on reparations and responsibility for the war, the peace conference is not yet out of the woods regarding the secret treaties entered into by the allies before American intervention, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

Reference to the conference being "agreed on the principal points, with only the details to be settled," means in one sense that a showdown on the London pact is yet to come. The suggestion from high quarters that the delegates again "look over the fourteen points" is also accepted as a reminder that President Wilson is standing just as firmly on the principles laid down in the armistice terms as at the start of the conference. These terms recognized no secret treaties.

When Greece's claims were being discussed by British, French, and Italian representatives, this committee held it was not competent to discuss certain points centering on Smyrna as their governments were

FOUR BIGGEST PROBLEMS OF CONFERENCE ARE SETTLED

PARIS, April 10.—The British peace envoys today received royal warrant, empowering them to sign the peace treaty. This indicates that the negotiations rapidly are approaching their conclusion.

The "big four" setting a new pace in its deliberations, has reached a stage where it was reliably forecast today that the predictions of an "Easter peace" will not fall many days short of the mark.

If the present progress continues, it was said, the George Washington probably will be held in Brest and will return to the United States early in May with President Wilson aboard.

The latest development in the "big four" sessions is that the Italians are now ready to accept internationalization of Fiume, according to authoritative information.

Saar Valley Terms Settled. The peace terms covering the Saar valley have been completed, with the exception of their formal drafting. It is understood that France will get use of the Saar coal mines and control of labor in the mines as part of her reparation. This is regarded as a fair return for Germany's destruction of French coal mines in the Lens region. Germany will retain political control of the Saar basin, and a plebiscite will be held later to determine permanent disposition of that territory.

Four important questions—Fiume, the Saar Valley, reparation and responsibility for the war—which have contributed largely to the delay in arranging a peace settlement, have thus been virtually disposed of within a period of two days.

Many Give Credit to Ship Order. Many observers are disposed to attach considerable significance to the fact that this sudden increase of speed developed immediately after the President summoned the George Washington to Brest, giving the impression that he was prepared to leave Paris at once unless the conference submerged their individual claims in favor of world interests.

No secret was made of the fact in American circles that pessimism has given way to the most optimistic feeling that has prevailed in weeks. American delegates now see the possibility of a quick breaking down of opposition to compromise settlement of various questions.

The President and Mrs. Wilson called on Queen Marie of Rumania at the Ritz Hotel at 9:40 this morning, remaining a quarter of an hour.

SECRET TREATIES CHIEF HINDRANCE TO SPEEDY PEACE PACT AGREEMENT

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